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The mortality figures for Bombay city are as follows:

	Week ended—		Average of same weeks 1900-1904.	Week ended—		Average of same weeks 1900-1904.
	Feb. 28, 1905.	Mar. 1, 1904.		Mar. 7, 1905.	Mar. 8, 1904.	
Plague deaths .....	709	832	974	860	968	1,016
Plague mortality .....	51.53	55.75	65.26	57.62	64.86	68.08
Smallpox deaths .....	148	14	71	186	19	78
Cholera deaths .....	0	0	4	0	1	5
Total deaths .....	1,726	1,420	2,073	1,812	1,574	2,103
Total mortality .....	115.65	95.15	137.29	121.42	105.77	139.27

*Progress of plague.*

*Plague in the Bombay Presidency, June, 1904, to January, 1905.*

	Attacks.	Deaths.
June 1 to November 30, 1904.....	181,376	132,179
December, 1904.....	28,251	21,681
January, 1905.....	19,624	14,814
Total for 8 months.....	229,251	168,677
Total, 1896 to May, 1904.....	1,552,142	1,175,645
Total since outbreak of plague .....	1,781,393	1,344,322

Below are given figures showing the progress of plague in certain districts and towns of the Presidency:

*Deaths from plague, districts of Bombay Presidency, 1904-5.*

	District.	November.	December.	January.
1	Ahmedabad .....	109	41	105
2	Kaira .....	406	271	236
3	Surat .....	473	374	205
4	Khandesh .....	966	886	996
5	Nasik .....	2,404	1,896	744
6	Poona .....	494	440	312
7	Satara .....	6,774	4,381	1,722
8	Sholapur .....	773	546	635
9	Ahmednagar .....	1,204	780	777
10	Belgaum .....	2,686	1,613	775
11	Dharwar .....	3,471	1,672	1,136
12	Bijapur .....	4,095	2,661	1,239
13	Kolhapur .....	3,852	2,955	2,232
14	Kathiawar .....	400	160	135
15	Baroda .....	709	548	416
16	Satara Agency .....	587	221	100

It will be observed that through January there is on the whole a definite decrease in plague deaths. In a few of the districts there was practically a stationary figure in December and January, while in two districts there is a slight increase.

For Bombay City the record is not so good, while in Karachi and Aden there is also a rise.

The figures for the chief towns are as follows:

*Deaths from plague, 1904-5.*

	November.	December.	January.
Bombay City .....	285	411	1,076
Karachi City .....	44	169	233
Poona City .....	1,338	1,448	744
Aden .....	25	146	422

Below are given the figures for Bombay City, Bombay Presidency, and all India, week by week since January 1, 1905.

*Deaths from plague—weekly record since January, 1905.*

Week of—	Bombay City.	Bombay Presidency.	All India.
January 7 .....	115	3,310	24,385
January 14 .....	192	3,137	25,719
January 21 .....	261	3,256	28,104
January 28 .....	386	3,669	33,087
February 4 .....	395	3,596	36,117
February 11 .....	511	3,316	33,660
February 18 .....	618	3,190	27,837
February 25 .....	735	3,193	29,465

It will thus be seen at a glance that the curve for Bombay City is totally different from that of the Presidency as a whole or of all India.

In the other towns of the Presidency plague is somewhat on the decline during February and March, while in the city itself, there will be a steady rise through April, judging from past experiences.

*Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality—Relation between epizootic and epidemic plague.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 9, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Reichenfels* bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 55. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars effects were disinfected.

During the week ended March 4, 1905, there were 39 deaths from cholera and 213 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 5,661 cases and 5,044 deaths from plague.

*Relation between epizootic and epidemic plague.*

In India during the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 34,154 cases and 29,465 deaths from plague.

The results of Doctor Hunter's recent researches into the relationship between epizootic and epidemic plague in Hongkong tend strongly to confirm Captain Liston's theory, a résumé of which I had the honor of forwarding December 16, 1904 (see Public Health Reports, January 13, 1905, page 55), that plague is essentially a rat disease; nor do they materially conflict with his further idea that the rat flea is largely responsible for the communication of the disease between rat and man. Doctor Hunter appears to believe, upon what seems to be inadequate evidence, that the alimentary canal is the point of infection, while